THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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E. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
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All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful Diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency of his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

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Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours,

And Ballou's Monthly, for September, Harper's Weekly, Chimney, Leslie's News, Wilkes' Spirit, and all the Periodicals for this week, at Linnenbrink's News Depot, Rochester

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A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, ammonia house, hot or green house. This property is King's Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $20,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 216 Penn street.

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Just opened. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

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The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an unsurpassed cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach in Caswell, Mask & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each tablespoonful contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mask & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale as wholesale in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

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That not by vain puffing and show that the immortal Grant has attained his high degree of position and the unstinted regard and esteem of every loyal American; 'twas not by any array of titles showered upon him by illustrious antecedents that the great and good Washington became first in the hearts of his countrymen—'tis worth and merit that give the position, the title, the regard, the favor, the esteem, and all such cordial qualities. Likewise, 'tis worth and merit that have given high standard to the Dentistry of that Dr. Geo. W. Spencer now occupi s By a visit to the Doctor's really beautiful rooms, at 254 Penn street, any one will be convinced of his proficiency in Dentistry to see the large amount of business he transacts, and in every instance satisfactory to his patients. Dr. S. is honored and esteemed by all for the vast amount of good he has done the public and the skill he still continues to good work in the saving of damaged teeth, or in supplying new sets where the old ones have become worthless. 254 Penn street.—*Pittsburgh Leader, Sept. 3, 1866.*

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And Shells of all kinds, sold at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street.

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A very choice selection of Prints. Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. Plaid Linsey Salmorals, &c. J. W. Barker & co., 59 Market street.

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Of Albums, Wallets and Portfolios of Penn, are the largest in the city, and we sell at the lowest prices. Pit ock's.

Rachel Johnson, Lucile Western, Hattie Lee, Annie Mattie, Barrett Clarke, Nugent, Nugent, well in the Album of the Theatrical Photos, at Pittock's.

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All colors in Plain, Twilled and Barred Flannels, at wholesale and retail, very cheap. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

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The Best and Cheapest,

The Estey & Co.' Cottage," and H. D. & S. W. Smith's "American" Organs A new lot just received by the agents, Wamelink & Barr, No. 12 St. Clair street.

Fine Black Ink,

At Thompson & Co.'s, 15 ounce, dozen or gallon, 75 cents.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. NO. 1.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

GULF STATES IN COUNCIL.

Their Extreme Radicalism.

Negro Suffrage Demanded.

ADOPTION OF ADDRESS

A Noisy Session.

Final Scenes and Adjournment.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1866.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

It was evident last evening from the unfriendly remarks that passed between Hamilton, of Texas, and Cresswell, of Maryland, in which the former intimated that the latter and all who came with him were intruders, that there must either be an open split or a quiet withdrawal of the border State delegates. The extreme Southerners had come fully determined to endorse negro suffrage, and were not to be voted down by the border States or induced by Northern politicians to hold their tongues, and this morning being the time set for the report of the committee on the Condition of the late Reconstructed States, a lively time was expected, and the expectation was not doomed to disappointment. The Convention met at ten o'clock, most of the Border State men having gone home, but Mr. Speed appeared in his place as Chairman. About the first thing done was the offering of a resolution tendering the sympathy of the Convention to the members of the Union League for the damage of their building by fire last night. The mover of the resolution, who was one of the Kentucky delegates, took occasion to state that the fire was the work of an incendiary, acting on the sentiment of a speech of the President, lately made in this city, that there should be no lenghes but the Constitution. This remark drew out a burst of applause, as did everything else said during the day in condemnation of the President. A resolution for the hanging of Jeff. Davis was next offered and received loud huzzas from all parts of the hall, and thought it was withdrawn after a few speeches had been made for and against it, the latter on the ground that the Convention did not assemble to pass sentence upon prisoners of State. Miscellaneous resolutions were offered, one for another in rapid succession, until it began to look as if the business of the Convention would never be concluded, and a few who were anxious to go home, cried out for the report of the committee on non-reconstruction to be read.

Mr. Speed felt that the time for his withdrawal had come, and stating to the Convention that important business called him hence he took his leave, putting Mr. Botts, of Virginia, in the chair. Mr. Botts was called on to read the report of the negro suffrage recommendation, which he knew was in the forthcoming report, as Speed was. But he presided for a couple of hours, and came as near preserving order as it was possible for any one to do in his place. Mr. Wormouth, of Louisiana, a young man who has been for some time identified with the Radical movement in New Orleans, and who last winter presented himself at Washington as the delegate to Congress from the territory of Louisiana, came forward to the President's desk, and commenced to read the report of the Committee, of which he was Chairman. The Border State men had by this time nearly all left the hall, and the loud applause from the United States party boxes came from California, Kansas, Chicago and other portions of the country, that we have not enumerated in vain.

As Mr. Speed retired, he was complimented by the Convention rising and giving him three cheers.

Mr John Minor Botts, of Virginia, then took the chair.

Mr. Wormouth, of Louisiana, reported back the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Fisher, of Tennessee, requesting the President of the United States to cause the publication of the report of the testimony taken before the Commission appointed by Gen. Baird, in reference to the New Orleans massacre. The resolution was adopted.

Mr Wormouth then read the address prepared by the Committee of the Non-reconstructed States. It is much longer than the previous address, and favors imperial suffrage. A long debate ensued, when a vote was taken, and resulted, ayes, 66; nays, 11, so the address was adopted. The nays were Messrs Botts, Botts, Gilmore of Virginia, Hunter, of Georgia, Safford, Canner, of Alagama, Blank and Jones, of North Carolina, and Rice, of Florida. The result was loudly cheered.

A declaration in favor of negro suffrage, signed by the delegates from Pennessee who had been excluded from voting, that State being treated as one of the reconstructed, was read. Delegates from the reconstructed States who were in favor of negro suffrage were then invited to sign what was called the charter of universal freedom.

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Several portions of the address were applauded, and at one point groans for Andy Johnson were called for and given. The paragraph in reference to impartial suffrage was cheered very enthusiastically.

Mr Goodloe, of North Carolina, while sympathizing with the suffering of the people of the South, as detailed in the address, did not agree in the conclusion inferred. In other words he was opposed to imposing negro suffragon the State, particularly under the present administration, as the result would be to defeat the object that desired by this Convention. He subsequently added that he himself was in favor of negro suffrage, that he had written a letter in support of it, which had been published, and that he would stand by it. But at the same time he wished the people of the South themselves to control the matter. The speeches of Fred. Douglass and Theodore Tilton, yesterday, had showed how rapidly the progress of liberal opinions in this country was, and if they were permitted to alone, if they could afford to wait for a year or two, when impartial suffrage would be sure to become the established principle.

Captain Sawyer, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition to his colleague's views. He was in favor of negro suffrage, saying that he had definite instructions from two thousand men in his State on that point. He also thought it was absolutely necessary in order to protect Union men at the South, and particularly the interests of the President. They came here claiming justice, liberty, protection and salvation for the loyal men of the South, as well as for the black men.

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Mr. Tourger replied that they would be.

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Mr. Hunnicutt resumed his remarks, but had again very soon to be called to order on the grounds. He then proceeded to advocate negro suffrage, and said that if the Government of Richmond had made up a purse of one hundred dollars to send him here. He appealed to the Convention to allow negroes to vote, to disfranchise the rebel, and then they would have loyal State governments. He spoke of loyal churches, loyal lawyers, and loyal preachers.

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Mr. Safford, of Alabama, opposed the principle of negro suffrage, not because he was not himself free from prejudice, but because the question could not bear another plank in the platform on which to fight Congress in the constitutional amendments. The men who advocated this report were, in his opinion, deadly enemies to the Union party. They were the men who passed ordinances and other demonstrations of disapproval. If they would adopt this, they would be striking down their friends in Congress. He still hoped that the people of the North would not stand it. If Providence was wrong, he was willing to battle with great principles that practical statesmen insisted before they sacrificed one to the other. He believed in impartial suffrage. He was in accordance with the signs of revolution. In Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois and other States, profound agitation was going on, and in denying that great privilege, at least such was the impression of the people of the South, as represented to them from the North. If this question was forced upon them, it would turn the whole State against their friends.

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The resolution was adopted. Also, another resolution offered by Mr. Botts, of Virginia, sympathizing with the Union League.

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On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the resolution was amended by adding the New York *Independent*, and all other good Republican papers, and then it was adopted.

The Chairman presented a letter from Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, announcing his departure for home on the ground that the business of the Convention concluded yesterday.

Mr. Markell, of Arkansas, rose and declared that Arkansas was not unrepresented here. [Cheers.] He intimated that the existing disloyal league had been too far North, and been contaminated by "my policy."

The report of the Committee of the non-reconstructed States being about to be read, Gen. Speed retired from the chairmanship of the Convention. In doing so, he said: Gentlemen of the Convention, having stayed here so long, I am now called away by business of the utmost importance. Knowing that the general business of the Convention is through, I take my leave. As I consider the Convention to proceed upon anything other than the report of the Committee of Non-Reconstructed States, and it is distinctly understood by every body, I believe, that in that matter there is no take part except the representatives of these States. I thank the Convention most certainly for the good order it has preserved, and for the assistance it has given me. I trust that our labors have been well done. I trust also that from the lighted flames that have come from California, Kansas, Chicago and other portions of the country, that we have not assembled in vain.

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CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

—A letter from an old resident of New Orleans says: "The cholera, so called, is abating here, but our physicians think it may return in the winter with greater virulence. It has not been very extensive or very fatal. There have been two or three cases of yellow fever, but nothing to induce any fear that it will spread. We think the yellow fever has once exhausted itself as an epidemic, and may never visit us again in that shape, staying only as a modified climatic fever, easily managed."

THE LOST ON THE RE D ITALIA.—Letters from

Vienna state that numerous inquiries are constantly sent to the ambassadors for news of persons who were on board the Re d'Italia when she went down. It would seem that a large and aristocratic company had gone on board to witness the destruction of the Austrian navy, several ladies are amongst those inquired for.

BY THE CABLE.

Public Meetings Prohibited in Saxony.

American Ship Abandoned at Sea.

United States Five-Twenties 72 1-2.

Resignation of Austrian War Minister

Napoleon's Health Not Good.

PRUSSIA.

Public Meetings Prohibited in Saxony.

DRESDEN, Friday, September 7th—P. M.—The Prussian Governor of Saxony has prohibited the holding of public meetings throughout the Kingdom during the state of siege under which it is situated.

AUSTRIA.

Resignation of the War Minister.

VIENNA, September 7—A. M.—General Frank, the Austrian War Minister, has resigned, in consequence of ill-health.

National Relics in Venetia.

The Austrian official journal denies that Austria has any idea of appropriating any national objects in Venetia.

FRANCE.

Napoleon in Ill Health.

PARIS, September 7, A. M.—Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he will go to Biaritz.

Queen of Spain Visits the Empress.

The Queen of Spain paid a visit to the Empress Eugenia at Biaritz.

Steamer Arrived.

BREST, September 7, A. M.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York on the 26th of August, arrived this morning.

ENGLAND.

American Ship Abandoned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, September 7th—P. M.—The bark Esperance, Captain Philips, from Wilmington, N. C., July 29, bound to Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

Arrival of the City of Dublin.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, September 7th—Evening.—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York, August 25, arrived here this evening, and sailed for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday noon, September 7th.—The steamship Cuba, from Boston, 29th ult., arrived here this morning, and after landing the mail, sailed for Liverpool.

Princess Louise not to Marry the King of Greece.

LONDON, noon, September 7.—The *Times* of to-day editorially denies the report which had obtained some currency, of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and the Princess Louise of England.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, September 7, Evening.—The money market is unchanged. Consols are steady at 90¾ for money. The market for American securities is weaker; United States 6-20s, 72¾; Erie Railway shares, 45; Illinois Central shares, 78¾.

LONDON, September 7—Noon.—Consols are quoted at 89½ for money. American securities are currently reported: U. S. five-twenties, 72¾; Erie, 46; Illinois Central, 78¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, September 7.—Cotton market steady and without change in prices. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling uplands is quoted at 13d.

The breadstuff market is active and higher, closing firm. Wheat has advanced 1d per cental. Corn has advanced 6d per quarter. Mixed western is quoted at 27s.

The provision market is generally quiet, and without material change.

LIVERPOOL, September 7—Noon.—Cotton declined ¼d per pound on the week, the sales for which period foot up 50,000 bales. Middling uplands 13d.

Shooting Affray at Youngstown, Ohio.

The correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* at Youngstown, Ohio, under date of the 5th, writes as follows: A shooting affray occurred last night at the West end of the village, near Strodt, Clark & Co.'s rolling mills, which is likely to prove fatal to one of the parties. The stories concerning it are confused, but about the main facts all are agreed. Hugh Moore, Jr., said about twenty-seven, was shot with a pistol about midnight, in the road in front of the house of Mr. Wilson, a boarder with Mr. Williams. The ball entered the head in front, and about the top of the forehead. Moore is still sensible, though weak and in pain. In addition to the wound made by the ball, his face is badly bruised and swollen, so much so that both eyes are nearly closed. It is said that the shooting was on account of Leggett's daughter, but she has now, we believe, obtained a divorce from him, and is at her mother's. Moore was visiting the house of Mr. Wilson, while passing the house Riley Leggett and Moore had a quarrel, and Leggett drew a pistol and attacked him and a man who was with him. The other man ran off, and he had a fight with Wilson and Leggett. That the latter got shot off after he was shot, and lay down by a fence some time, and was assisted to his father-in-law's house, Mr. Wilson, by another man. He got there about one. The family say they talked sensibly about the affair, and that whites shall not occupy their territory. Gen. Sherman writes that the settlements are ninety miles too far west, and that he has not the troops to protect them within one hundred miles of Fort Riley. The Stock Agent of the Overland Mail Stage Company, was met by a band of Indians while taking out stock for the road, and returned back. It will require ten days to remove the stock from that route before the raid.

OLD WESTMORELAND AWAKE.

Geary Club Organized at West Newton —Col. A. K. McClure to Address a Meeting on the 12th.

WEST NEWTON, September 5, 1866.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Union Republican voters of West Newton, Westmoreland county, met at Stevenson's Hall, on Tuesday evening 4th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Republican Union Geary Club. The hall was filled at an early hour in the evening by those who have taken the true friends of the Government during the dark hours of the rebellion, and who still remain steadfast to the glorious principles upon which the lamented Lincoln was elected. We have no such political monstrosity here as the "Johnson Democratic" party. Andy is dead. Republican. The only advocates of "My Policy" here are those who denounced the administration of President Lincoln—who denounced Andrew Johnson while he remained with the true friends of the Union, and who delighted in calling the soldiers "Lincoln hirelings." Those who shouted themselves hoarse huzzaing for Jeff. Davis, Valiandigham & Co., now sing small indeed. The legal tender man whom the *Post*, of your city, characterized as being beastly drunk on the 4th of March, 1865. The reading public will doubtless remember the report of that speech. Having seen it stated that Johnson could not sober His Excellency A. J. he indulged to call upon the *Post* to have that speech republished. It certainly would be a good card for Johnson's party if the people could see it. Some Copperhead has since published a pamphlet containing the policies of Ben Wood do not seem to have had their usual success, or something else has happened to make the Democracy of this section feel quite as confident as they did all the year.

The true friends of American liberty here are alive to the importance of the approaching election, and will be found in Republican line by its borough will be as large as ever before, from all parts of the township. It is safe to assurance that our prospects are brightening.

The following officers were elected by the Geary Club organized this night: W. Porter, Presidents, E. W. Dumm, David Scrader, Ransom Bonnafon, Hugh Quigley, Jr., B. W. Berry Eisle, Corresponding Secretaries, J. F. Hamilton and S. J. Slough.

Arrangements were made by the Club for a grand rally on Friday, the 12th inst., at which time Col. Alex. McClure will review the public Hon. Senator Cowan. We are assured that our distinguished friend will be here, and a rousing time is to be had. Come one, come all. Pig iron will be in attendance. The good work goes bravely on. GAZE.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Union county have nominated C. A. Lyon for Assembly, and Hon. Jesse Lazear for Congress.

The Republicans of Susquehanna county have nominated Wm. H. Jessup for Congress and Jas. T. Cameron for Assembly.

The Democrats of Lycoming have nominated Hon. James Gamble for Congress, and Hon. Darius E. Piollet for Assembly.

Hon. C. Fogle is the Union candidate for Assembly in Jefferson county, and James McKay in Forest county.

Theodore Wright, Esq., has been nominated by the Democracy of Clinton county for Congress, and Hon. Wm. Wilson for Assembly.

A Bedford dispatch of Tuesday evening says: The largest meeting ever held in this part of the State is now going on. Speeches have been made by Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John Cessna, colonel A. K. McClure, General Williams, Dr. S. L. Duffield and others.

At the meeting of Southern Loyalists at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Tuesday evening previous to the regular business, Mr. Wm. Pope, of Pittsburgh, favored the audience with a satirical song in relation to the President's policy which was received with laughter and applause. On being encored, he sang it in imitation of the President, which was received with rapturous applause.

The Democrats of Franklin county have nominated for Assembly Gen. R. W. McAllen and Thomas Adams.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Every where, good men are returning their commissions to Mr. Johnson, and ranging themselves by an adherence to him in his mad abandonment of the Union party of the country. The office of Assistant United States Treasurer, held by Colonel Jay Cooke, has been unasked, upon N. B. Browne, Esq., of this city, and he has been duly nominated. Voluntarily relinquished, because he will not sell himself to Johnson's party. Mr. Browne's manly independence in this matter is only what the President has counted on him, but it adds another to the daily rebukes which 'My Policy' is receiving on all sides."

Professor Gates, of Philadelphia, has been spending a few days among the Dunkards. Meeting one of their representative men, he was asked where he was from. "On Philadelphy!" he ejaculated, with some animation. "Low down place, I reckon. Conversation lots; answer I drink sell bottle Cherry Sarsaparilla." [From Philadelphia. You had a great Convention there, I guess. I don't think it will help Cherry much after all.]

In the newspaper world New York will probably lose that shining organ of President Johnson, the *Daily News*, owned by Ben Wood and edited by our old friend Whelan. Since the Copperheads have adopted Johnson's policy the newspaper has not been profitable. Mr. Wood does not seem to have had their usual success, or something else has happened to make the concern as valuable as it was in the days of the war. It is to be sold out to the highest bidder.

Ohio.

The Cleveland City Councils on Tuesday evening had a very exciting discussion over resolutions deprecating and condemning the hostilities offered President Johnson by some persons in the crowd which he addressed. A motion to table the resolutions resulted in a tie which was decided by the chairman voting in the negative. After a protracted discussion they was moved and carried to strike out all after "Whereas" and insert "Therefore" on the table.

Judge Spalding, Representative of the Eighteenth District of Ohio, whose soundness as a radical was questioned during the canvass, opened the campaign in Western Reserve Wednesday night with a vigorous speech, in which he took grounds perfectly satisfactory to his constituents, as a supporter of the Congressional policy and a thorough Radical.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE PORTENTS OF THE TIMES.

We should be glad, through our profound respect for the Presidential office and our sincere regard for the freedom of elections, to conduct our present political campaign, which has no direct relation to the Presidential office, without referring at all to the President. But this we are not allowed to do. He has thrown himself or has been thrown by bad advisers into the foreground of all local politics as the leader, orator and principal figure. Under these circumstances and in consequence of this unprecedented procedure, the strife of parties assumes a new and, as thus far conducted by the President, a portentous aspect. Instead of the light, fleecy clouds that gather in ordinary election campaigns, and are dissipated as soon as the votes are counted, the political horizon is darkened with thunder clouds, and the President has taken the seat of JOVE, and already has begun to hurl forth his forked lightnings.

In this condition of affairs, the character, position and purposes of the President become proper subjects of serious consideration, and, it is admitted, occasions of serious alarm. A firm man, in public office, we admire, when his firmness rests on reason and conscience. We even agree with that celebrated authority which maintains that in a statesman a firm conscience is more reliable than a tender conscience. The firmness that is expressed by the phrase, *tenax propositi*, is valuable. But when a man makes it the subject of frequent and ostentatious boasting, that nothing can move him, that he owns no power but the Almighty to turn him from his purpose, firmness is invariably found to be only a blind and reckless obstinacy. We award to Mr. JOHNSON the character that he resolutely claims, *inflexibility to his purpose.*

We grant him, also, *the position he has chosen*—that of direct and hostile antagonism to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to the constitutional representatives of the people, in Congress. They occupy their position by the same constitutional process with that which elects the President, the votes of a majority, which, according to the organic law, and all republican theory and history, settles the question.

Now, with his fixedness of will, and in this position of antagonism to the representatives of the people, his *purposes* become a subject of concern to every man who loves his country, and desires its peace and prosperity. Here, too, we shall let Mr. JOHNSON be his own exponent.

He habitually designates that branch of the Government—that law-making power—by the most opprobrious epithets, not simply such as any scold or railer might use in the paroxysms of ungoverned passion, but such as carry the form and signification of the gravest criminal accusation. He arraigns them and condemns them before their constituents, as "traitors," "usurpers," "disunionists," as a "body that claims to be Congress," as an "unconstitutional body," &c., &c., &c. He is going through the country applying these terms to Congress, and denouncing all as disunionists and traitors who support the representative branch of the Government. It is no far-fetched inference from all this procedure, to believe that his purpose is not to recognize such a body as the Congress of the United States. And with his boasted determination of will it is not difficult to conjecture what his action will be.

But he appeals to the people. He says he owns no power above him but GOD and the people. Well suppose the people to do, what they undoubtedly will do, support their own representatives, what then? The people have but one way of expressing their will, and that is by their votes. Will this man of iron will treat another set of representatives or the present one in its next session, with the recognition and consideration demanded by a co-ordinate branch of the Government? He has by his insane action for a month past, almost precluded the possibility of it. If a revolutionary purpose is not discernible in the President's words and actions, his words and actions must be taken out of the usual line of significancy.

We can excuse passionate utterances once, twice, five times, twenty times, even in a President, but when they become chronic and more menacing as they continue, we come to regard them as not so much the utterances of passion as the expressions of purpose. And we are not at all surprised that the inquiry is raised in many serious minds, irrespective of party lines, can it be that Mr. JOHNSON is entertaining revolutionary designs? Can it be, that by "fighting traitors in the North" he does mean to suppress Congress by physical power, and to send military forces to disturb the peace of the North? Can it be, that the coming election is to determine the question of peace or civil commotion in the country, as the rebels in 1860 made the same question to turn on the election of Mr. LINCOLN? Serious men, irrespective of party, we repeat are ruminating on these startling questions.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

We wish the New York *Times* would answer two or three questions. They are these: Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit, that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress, to disregard that as the true Congress and recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them, as the true one; and, if he has formed such a purpose, what do you think of it? We know that, but a few weeks ago, the *Times* spoke of such an idea as insane and revolutionary, but what does it think of it now? What does it understand the President to mean by constantly declaring that, having put down the rebellion and ended the war in the South, he is resolved on putting down disunion in the North, and that whether we have another war depends on whether he or Congress is master? We ask the *Times* for doing—what does it hold the President should do, in case the elections, soon to come off, sustain Congress and go against the President?

There is a growing concern in the public mind. People are becoming alarmed. The course of the President, his oft-repeated denunciations of Congress as an unconstitutional body, and their acts as void; the gradual development of a revolutionary purpose, and the declaration such as MONTGOMERY BLAIR made last week, that in a certain contingency the President would surely disregard Congress and recognize another body, taken in connection with indications, which are daily and hourly disclosing themselves, have filled the public mind with alarm. To all this the *Times* cannot be blind. What has it, as the foremost journal supporting the President, to say about them? A few days ago they were but rumors, generally deemed idle and wholly unworthy of attention, as the *Times* itself said. But they have come to be tangible realities,—as really subjects of discussion as public questions ever were. Will the *Times* declare itself?

THE President, it is said, has decided to extend his tour to Louisville, Ky. This we are glad to hear. It is to be hoped he will keep going, speaking as he goes. What the President has not already done to awaken the country to defend the principles which he so wantonly assails, a few more speeches by him will accomplish. Keep him going, by all means. The exhibition is humiliating, it is true, but like medicine, though it is hard to take, the results are excellent.

"TRAITORS AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE."

The President has but one way of speaking of all who do not agree with him. He invariably calls them now "the traitors at the other end of the line." And he furthermore declares that they "shall be put down." To put them down he says is his great work—and Secretary SEWARD, applauding the revolutionary threat, in his Niagara Falls speech said: "Though heaven and earth pass away, yet the word of ANDREW JOHNSON should be fulfilled." We can tell ANDREW JOHNSON and his Prime Minister that neither the epithet nor the threat will disturb the people of this country. Let these high functionaries undertake to execute the revolutionary purpose which their language shows too plainly they have formed, and they will find them quite prepared. There will be no failure then to punish traitors and make treason odious. Those whom the President styles "the traitors at the other end of the line"—the Boys in Blue and the loyal masses behind them—are not at all afraid, and will be found far better prepared than the country was when JEFF. DAVIS and his confederates undertook to carry their treasonable scheme into execution.

EXECUTING THE LAWS.

The President claims that it is not only his duty to execute the laws, but in him alone remains the power to dictate legislation to a portion of the States, and to perform duties which reasonable, loyal men concede to belong to Congress, in clearing away the rubbish of rebellion and in restoring the revolted States to their former relations with the Federal Congress. That it is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed no man denies; but that to him belongs the other powers which he claims is emphatically denied by every truly loyal man. So far as reconstruction is concerned, if he would wait until Congress furnishes the legislation, he would then have some law to execute, and in that way have duties to perform in the work of restoration.

In the matter of executing the laws already upon the statute books, he has signally failed. Although we have laws upon the crime of treason, declaring the proceedings for trial and prescribing the punishment of convicts, yet he has failed to have a single traitor tried for his crime, notwithstanding his repeated declarations to make treason odious, and to punish and impoverish traitors. While he was bantering and bullying the people of Cleveland, he was asked why he didn't hang JEFF. DAVIS? and he retorted in a maudlin manner, "Why didn't *you* hang him? You've got the Court and the Chief Justice. Why didn't *Congress* order him to be hanged?" Such evasive answering never carries conviction with it. The President can never satisfy the people for his neglect of duty by asking why somebody else who has power in the premises does not do it. If he had left Congress alone in their Constitutional duty of making the laws, and extended to his own duty in executing the law, there would be no conflict of authority, no question between them and him today.

THREATS IN POLITICS.

We don't believe much in menaces as a means of discipline. Americans are hard to scare out of their political opinions. We beg pardon for the comparison, but threatening affects our people as driving does a pig. When the Irishman wants to drive his pig to Tipperary, he makes pretensions in the opposite direction of Cork. The wars and rumors of wars that ring in the speeches and papers of the President's party, we consider as a waste of ammunition, and the more foolish waste, because the same policy was tried six years ago and resulted in the election of MR. LINCOLN and a loyal Congress. The all-love-and-unity brethren have become mighty fierce before their honeymoon is fairly over. They menace the country with the clash of arms, before people are done laughing at their arm-in-arm performance, totally reversing the order of dramatic entertainment, and placing the farce before the tragedy. It is of no use to threaten—that is, to those who indulge the bullying style. The loyal Union men of the country are about like what MR. CRITTENDEN, some years ago, said in this city of General ZACHARY TAYLOR,—"General TAYLOR is a man you can't drive, and a man you can't cheat, and a man you can't *skere*."

SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The President continues to swing around the circle, striking out wildly right and left, at "the traitors at the other end of the line." Different persons may variously have different opinions as to what makes him carry on so. Usually there is but one solution for such exhibitions. But, he being President, it would be a burning shame to make the suggestion, and nobody will think it of him. Whatever the cause may be, most of persons of sense have come to the conclusion that no greater service can be done to the President than to take him back to Washington by the shortest route and in the quietest manner possible. He has swung around the circle about enough for his own credit and the credit of the country.

A QUESTION.

Congress passed an act authorizing the President to declare the Southern States in a state of rebellion, and President LINCOLN performed his duty in the premises by issuing a proclamation to that effect. If such a law were necessary and if it were the duty of Congress to determine the fact of rebellion, does it not follow that it is equally the duty of Congress to determine when the state of rebellion ceased, and to authorize the President to make proclamation of the fact?

Why the President Goes to St. Louis.

The significance of the President's visit to St. Louis, is the state is on the eve of an election which threatens to be attended with bloodshed. He goes to encourage the rebel organizations which threaten to plunge the State in revolution, in support of the President's policy. The Union Executive Committee of the State have issued an address to the Union men of the State and all friends of law and order, strongly urging them to unite for the maintenance of law and suppression of attempts, from whatever source, to subvert the Government and inaugurate a second civil war, which is apprehended in consequence of recent inflammatory publications in the opposition papers, calling upon their friends to organize and prepare themselves for war. The address says the pretexts for these appeals are founded upon facts. Governor Fletcher has recently ordered half a dozen companies of militia into service at the urgent request of Sheriffs of counties in which troops are stationed for the protection of the lives and property of Union men against the lawless sets of rebel guerillas and other outlaws.

What Comes of Advertising.

One of our large dealers has informed us that a few days since a gentleman made his appearance in his store, and pulling out a copy of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, pointed to an advertisement of the house, "I was not aware," said he, "that such things were made in Pittsburgh; I have been dealing in New York, but would prefer purchasing here." The goods were examined, the prices were found to be below those of New York. The result was, he purchased a large bill and paid the cash. The name of the firm is in our possession. This fact is as good as a sermon.

Maine Election.

The State election in Maine will take place on Monday, the 10th. The Democrats have been making extraordinary efforts to reduce the Republican majority and gain a member of Congress. The Vermont, we believe Maine will be "all right."

GEN. MCCLERNAND, one of the most zealous supporters of the administration, declared at the recent Illinois Copperhead Convention that the civil war was imminent, as the President and his party would set up a Congress of their own, and a collision between that body and what he styled the "Rump" would take place very speedily.

A VOTE—The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday, says: On the incoming passenger train from Rockford this morning, a vote was taken for and against President Johnson's policy, with the following result: Against "My Policy," 83; in favor of it, 22. This is about as the crowd in Chicago to-day would average, if voting.

THERE was a large concourse of people in Chicago to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument; but, says the *Journal*, "the crowd was not as numerous as was expected, and not near as large as there would have been if President Johnson had not disgusted the mass of our Western people by his unseemly political harangues while en route."

The Jewish New Year.

To-morrow evening will be the commencement of the Jewish new year 5627, which will be celebrated by the Israelites of the world during the whole of Monday, and by many of them on Tuesday also. The synagogue will be opened on this occasion, the services therein being of a highly interesting character. The Jewish new year, unlike the civil new year, is dedicated to prayer and repentance, and is considered as among the most sacred of the Jewish festivals. It is the commencement of the ten penitential days, ever observed by the Hebrews, culminating in that solemn day, the Jewish atonement—the day on which the high priest entered the sanctum sanctorum. Of this we shall give an account at its celebration. It is remarkable to witness the celebration of days appointed at so early an age by a people who have been the companions of nations and governments long buried in the gulf of oblivion. During the observance of the new year manual labor is entirely abandoned, and all Jewish mercantile houses will be closed.

In Canaan some of the highest national interests were promoted by Divine laws; some of the most important national advantages were protected by Divine institutions. *In the Dispersion*, Jews adhere faithfully to the precaution with which God and those dependent on Him are specially allied, because, though they have ceased historically to be a nation, they desire to preserve their spirituality as a people. In Canaan the appointed times of the Eternal subserved the temporal and religious welfare of the Israelites, by rallying them round the tabernacle, to cement alike the ties of friendship with man, and the ties of obedience to Heaven. In the dispersion, these same "holy convocations" still preserve their characteristic. They bring Israelites together who seldom meet at other periods, and for a moment, at least, they concentrate all diverging views to a focus in the presence of the one Father of Mankind.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advices have been received at Baltimore of the arrival of the steamer Worcester at Liverpool, after a passage of thirteen days and a few hours from the former city. This is the quickest time ever made by a Baltimore steamer.

The Franklin Flint Glass Works, at Philadelphia, were partially destroyed by fire on last Wednesday. The entire loss is estimated at $50,000. Insured for $35,000.

Over one hundred miles from Fort Richey, Kansas, the stock agent of the Overland Mail Stage Company was recently met by a band of Indians, while taking stock for the road, and ordered back. He was given ten days to remove the stock from that route before their raid.

The Ottawas, a tribe of partially civilized Indians, are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas. Their Chief, John Jones, is a thoroughly educated man, and is the leader in the enterprise, and associated with him are several other gentlemen, including Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Government Indian Agent for the Ottawas. By a treaty consummated two or three years since, the Ottawas gave seventy thousand acres of land from the center of their rich reservation for the establishment of this university.

A robbery which fully equals some of the daring bank robberies committed in the East, took place last Monday night in the banking office of Leander S. Reed, at Louisville, Ky. The safe was opened and $35,000 in railroad stocks and notes, payable to Jane M. Reed, and $100 in money, were carried off. There is no clue to the thief.

The work of grading the drives in Prospect Park, (Brooklyn, N. Y.,) which is to rival the Central Park of New York, has disclosed the fact that the lower section of the Park contains a vast bed of peat of excellent quality.

The late storm at Cincinnati did great damage to the eastern part of that city. Two of Longworth's wine cellars in which were stored over 150,000 gallons of wine in bottles and casks, were flooded to the depth of fifteen inches, and immense wine casks containing from five hundred to two thousand five hundred gallons of wine, were floating about the cellar, breaking bottles and smashing things generally. The entrance of warm water raised the temperature to sixty-five degrees, and a considerable quantity of wine was lost by the bursting of the bottles.

London is a world in itself. The last English census developes the curious fact that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburg, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. Next to London, perhaps, New York is the most cosmopolitan city. It has not only so many Scotchmen as Edinburg, but according to the census it has nearly as many Irish as Dublin, whilst a German city, it is probably the third in the world, ranking next to Berlin and Vienna.

The Portland (Me.) Chamber of Commerce has sent a communication to the Boston Chamber, concerning the relative merits of safes and vaults, as demonstrated by the late fire in Portland. Among other statements in the communication were the following—The fact that a few safes preserved their contents in a very good condition was the result rather of more favorable circumstances than from any superiority of make or construction. In safes, in one instance, proved invulnerable to all the heat that could be generated from the burning buildings, maintaining their positions (unlike safes) above the smouldering ruins.

The Boston free bath houses are an institution. The number of persons who visited them during the three months ending August 31st, for the purpose of bathing, was 230,967; of which number 93,184 were men, 25,107 boys, 121,790 Women, and 12,886 were girls. The largest number of visits was made during the month of July, which was 187,766; June shows 107,076 visits and August 97,131.

At the Bourbon county Fair, at Paris, Kentucky, on the 5th instant, a policeman shot a negro. The crowd immediately rushed to the scene and indiscriminate shooting at the poor negro was commenced. After he was riddled with bullets, he was thrown into a wagon and driven off.

A Norwegian woman, one hundred and five years old, with seventy-eight of her descendants passed through Des Moines last week for Salt Lake city.

A cotton factory with $300,000 capital is about to be started in New Albany, Indiana.

The New York *Evening Post* says that a savings machine which in New York costs $50, in Paris costs only $9.75 in gold, or $17.25 in currency; and that costing $115 in New York, only $18 in Paris, or about $22 in currency, the Paris machine being in every respect as good as the American.

Pensacola, Fla., advices of Tuesday state that a vessel had arrived from Cuba, having on board twenty-three cases of yellow fever, with nine deaths. She was quarantined, and several attempts made by citizens to burn her, with her crew, which was unsuccessful.

A Little Rock, Arkansas, dispatch of the 6th says: A duel was fought, early this morning, between Walter Cooper, Chancellor of Wayne, and J. T. Wright, editor of the Wayne *Gazette*. Their weapons were swords—the cause, jealousy. Both were frightfully mangled, having fought until the loss of blood caused them to faint. Both will die.

A complete set of mining tools have arrived in Savannah, Ga., from New York, belonging to S. Hyman & Co., who are about working gold mines in the vicinity of Dalton. Numerous lumps of perfectly pure gold have been picked up in that city, some weighing several ounces. The gold fever is causing considerable excitement, and stocks sell rapidly.

PERSONAL.

—Captain Maury is engaged upon the work of a new illustrated geography.

—"Bell Boyd," the notorious rebel spy, has returned to the United States, and joined a theatrical troupe in Mobile.

—The London newspapers have extended an invitation to the King of Hanover to take up his abode in that metropolis.

—An agriculturist named David Landreth has the largest seed garden in the world, on the Delaware river. It contains six hundred acres.

—Bismarck played a shrewed dodge on the King of Hanover. That monarch having abstracted 17,195,200 thalers in Hanover stock, Bismarck had the bonds declared invalid.

—Herr Von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle gun, has constructed a new rifle, in every respect *le fort semelle* of the old, but three pounds lighter, and wholly of iron.

—The *Viennese* jokingly says:—"We gave Venetia for a Napoleon, and it turns out to be a bad one." The sting of the joke lies in the fact that the French Emperor, on accepting the cession of Venetia, made promises to Austria which he afterwards did not fulfil.

—Captain James H. Whitelaw, an old steamboat captain, merchant, and steamboat agent of St. Louis, died on the 4th inst.

—Hon. Fred. A. Pike, the Union representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Maine, has twice received 1,000 dollars to Mayor Stevens for the sufferers by the fire. He says, "It is of the extra compensation voted by Congress after he had left."

—Head Center Stephens is blending the faithful at Cincinnati,

—It is given out that Edwin Forrest is charmed with California, and intends to take up his permanent residence at Geyser Springs in that State.

—James R. Randall, the author of the well-known song "Maryland, my Maryland," has become editor-in-chief of the Georgia *Constitutionalist*.

—John Bright has received an invitation to a public dinner from the people of Dublin. He will accept the invitation, but will not preside. This honor from the people of "the car-riding-est, tay-drinkingest, say-bathingest town in the wurruld."

—The Toronto *Leader* consoles its readers for the escape of Michael Murphy, the Fenian soldier, by reminding them that at any rate he is "well out of the province, and not likely ever to return." Similarly Dogberry. "If he will not stand, call the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave."

—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of the New York Rubgers Insurance Company, died in that city on the 6th instant, in the sixty-fifth year. He was formerly President of the Board of Aldermen. Deceased some years ago was run as the American or Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, against Fernando Wood, but was defeated, since which time he has abstained from politics.

—Rev. Isaac S. Kelloch, of Boston notoriety, has been elected President of the Ottawa (Kansas) University. Twenty thousand acres of the Ottawa reservation have been given to the institution. The university is designed for the education of the Indians.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Convention of Soldiers and Sailors—Arrangements for the National Convention, &c.

A Convention of Soldiers and Sailors was held yesterday morning, in City Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, which will assemble in this city on the 25th inst. The meeting was called to order by Col. Thomas M. Bayne, upon whose motion Gen. Frederick H. Collier was selected as temporary Chairman. The General announced the object of the meeting, and stated that the proposed National Convention would, in all probability, be one of the most important and influential gatherings of soldiers ever convened in the country, and he hoped that the necessary arrangements would be perfected at once.

The following additional officers were then chosen:

Vice Presidents—Major General John S. Negley, Capt. Samuel Harper.

Secretaries—Captain Norman M. Smith, Capt. E. A. Monteith, Sergeant John H. Kerr and Lieutenant W. S. McClure.

On motion of Colonel Bayne, the following Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed: Captain Hugh S. Fleming, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, Colonel David B. Morris, Captain James T. Sample, General Charles Barnes, General J. S. Negley, Captain Louis Heger, Colonel John Snodgrass, Captain Thomas Herbert, Captain W. N. Paxton, Colonel J. R. Copeland, Captain Samuel Harper, Colonel E. McAllister, Captain W. Mays, Captain William Doyle, William Scandrett, Jesse H. Lippincott and W. H. McCreery.

The committee then retired, when Colonel John A. Danks was called upon for a speech. The Colonel replied briefly, by saying that he was always ready to do all in his power for the success of his party. He announced himself as "radical," as Cromwell, and believed that it was the proper course to pursue, in order to gather the results of the late war. The principles enunciated by Congress are right, and will eventually triumph. The soldiers of the republic were determined to speak their minds, vote their opinions and sustain them before the people, even should they be compelled to go again to the field and meet the foes of liberty and right.

The President stated that Col. John P. Glass had been informed by Gen. Schenck that a delegation of four hundred Boys in Blue had announced their intention of being present at the convention on the 25th, from the Dayton, Ohio, district alone. The statement was received with applause.

Gen. Negley was the next speaker. He stated that he was pleased to see so large an assemblage of men who appeared determined to proceed with business, and were ready to do one of the most important questions that had been raised during the war. We are as near a civil war at this present time as we were on the 1st of April, 1861, and in case the difficulties were resolved for, or on, we were ready and willing to take his musket as he had twenty-one years ago, and march to the front. The soldiers had saved the Union, and were determined to preserve it at any sacrifice.

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Gen. Pearson was conducted to the chair, and made suitable acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him.

Capt. Samuel Harper moved that representatives be appointed from the various districts requested to select delegates to the Convention.

Colonel Bayne moved as an amendment that every honorably discharged soldier be considered a delegate. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

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Mag. Gen. J. S. Negley.—I do not limit your representatives to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. Leave it to the voice of the District. WILL A. SHORT.

Gen. Negley then moved that the chairmanships of the Boys in Blue elect three delegates from each district in the city to represent said district in the National Convention.

Col. Bayne opposed the motion. He was in favor of every soldier as an equal, and every discharged soldier to a seat in the Convention.

General Negley said it would be impossible to procure a hall sufficiently large to accommodate the soldiers that would be present from this county, if all who were entitled to seats in the Resident Committee had not been supplied with funds to erect a wigwam.

The motion was finally amended as follows: That every honorably discharged soldier or sailor in the county be entitled to a seat in the convention, but that each delegation select three persons to represent them in voting and speaking. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, through Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, Chairman, the following:

WHEREAS, By the machinations and intrigues of political demagogues and impudent rebels, our country is involved in difficulties, and a portion of it with another civil war; and whereas, it is our desire to avoid the same, and to restore the Union which have bowed the nation down for the past five years with sorrow, and it is our earnest desire and belief that the principles for which we fought are as dear to us as they were in the days of '61, and a proof of passion and prejudice, and love of power that controls the acts of men.

Resolved, By the soldiers and sailors of Allegheny county, that we will use all honorable means and guaranties as may be necessary to insure national peace and harmony, and the full recognition of all of the Constitution of the United States, and confiding in the wisdom of the Congress of the United States, we believe that these ends will be secured by the adoption of the following amendments proposed by them, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE—Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of the President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United states, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be illegal and void.

"Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Resolved, That we propose in May, Gen. John W. Geary, a tried soldier, a pure statesman, and an unswerving patriot, and that by our votes and voice we will support him as the friend of human elevation and progress, and the faithful representative of the principles for which we fought.

Resolved, That the Union Republican candidates for Congress in the Twenty second and Twenty third districts, and the entire Union Republican candidates for the county support.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, by his usurpations and treacheries, has forfeited our confidence in him as President of the United States, as a man in our judgment his administration has been an obstacle to the progress of the nation upon the career as a nation.

SECRETARIES—Lieutenant William S. McClure, Ross township; Sergt H Kerr, Liberty township; Captain Truman M Smith, Liberty township; Captain E A Monteith, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Captain Graham M Lewis, Second ward, Allegheny; Lieut E Forrence, Pittsburgh.

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The Daily Commercial

DIX ON DOUGLAS.

Conclusion of the Address of Major-General John A. Dix, at the Dedication of the Douglas Monument.

In connection with this subject, let me recall to your remembrance the general gloom which overspread the country when the late civil war broke out. The stoutest hearts were not without their misgivings, and even those of us who never doubted the issue, and who were determined from the beginning to fight it out to the end, without regard to consequences, had our hours and days of the deepest anxiety. While calling out like the Psalmist, from the depths of our distress, "*de profundis*," the gates of our valleys and everlasting hills were unlocked, as if in response to our cry, and treasures which had lain buried in the darkness of ages, were poured out in boundless profusion to sustain us under the enormous burdens cast upon us by the war. To these prolific fountains of wealth, the Pacific Railroad is to convey us on its way across the continent—to the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the lower gold and silver-bearing ranges. The auriferous mountain chains of Europe and Asia have been penetrated and ransacked for thousands of years for the precious metals they contain. Ours are, as yet almost untouched; and there is every reason to believe, I had almost said to fear, that the treasures which are to be developed and distributed among us, will exceed all that history has pictured of the riches of the great Oriental empire, famed for the luxury and splendor of its courts. For let us bear in our remembrance that the administration of wealth by governments is always a source of corruption; that communities grow less scrupulous as kings grow more rich; that simplicity of manners gives way to luxury and economy to extravagance; and that virtuous industry is succeeded by that worst and most demoralizing of all competition—emulation in expenditure. Social evils of this sort may be endured and made comparatively innocuous, so long as public legislation is pure. I say to you, then, men of the West, look to the purity of your representatives in your State Legislatures and in Congress. Let them be men of talent, if they are such men of integrity; but let them, first of all, be honest and incorruptible. It was the good fortune of Mr. Douglas to have borne his part in the national councils when incorruptibility was deemed as essential in a public legislator as chastity in a woman, and to have gone through life, during the highest party excitement, without a stain on his reputation, in his personal or public relations. Impure legislation was the evil, for which, above all others, the founders of our Government had the deepest concern.

"*Quod nostrimmere patres*,"

and it is on you, as voters, holding in your hands the power of election, that the responsibility rests of maintaining the stability of the Government by confining its administration, and especially its legislative functions, to pure men.

It has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe to strengthen and uphold us in the seasons of our adversity and peril. Let us implore Him not to leave us to ourselves in the more dangerous ordeal of our prosperity.

The oratory of Mr. Douglas was marked by the same characteristics which distinguished him in all the actions of his life. It was bold, earnest, forcible and manly. It was quite manifest that he never chose as a model any one of the great orators of the age or of the past. It is equally certain that he bestowed little labor on ornament. He seems to have had a single object in the preparation of his speeches—to express his thoughts in the simplest and most forcible words, and to give to his hearers the clearest conception of his meaning; and it was from the steady pursuit of this object that he acquired the extraordinary power which he possessed of moving other minds by pouring into them the overpowering convictions of his own. He never turned out of the direct path of logical deduction to run after a rhetorical figure. He never impaired the force of a plain proposition by leading it with improper words. His style was the growth of a practice in speaking rather than study,—a practice which began in his boyhood, and which, through his early appointment to offices requiring argument and debate, became a part of his daily life. It is doubtful whether any man of his age ever spoke so often in courts, legislative bodies, and in popular assemblies. He may be said to have been eminently an orator of the people. His greatest power was, perhaps, in influencing the judgments and feelings of the masses.

And yet, in the Senate Chamber he was scarcely less distinguished. He was for years the associate in that arena of the first men of the Union, often their opponent in debate, and never coming out of the contest without honor. Indeed, as a ready and effective debater, he had very few equals. His long and laborious training in the intellectual battle-fields of the West, his clear mental conceptions, and the direct and forcible renderings of his thoughts, gave him a power in extemporaneous discussion which few other men possessed.

It is unnecessary to say to you, who knew him so well, that there were occasions when, under the influence of strong excitement, he rose to the very highest flights of oratory; when the passion by which he was moved broke out into those polished and epigrammatic utterances, which live for years after the lips of the speaker have been closed forever. Such an occasion occurred in the debate on the Mexican war in the House of Representatives in 1846, when he was but thirty-three years of age. Some of the ablest and most prominent members of that body had denounced the war as "unholy, unrighteous and damnable," when Mr. Douglas turned upon them with the following outburst of fiery indignation:

"Sir, I tell these gentlemen it requires more charity than falls to the lot of frail man to believe that the expression of such sentiments is consistent with the sincerity of their professions—with patriotism, honor and duty to their country. Patriotism emanates from the heart; it fills the soul; inspires the whole man with a devotion to his country's cause, and speaks and acts the same language. America wants no friends, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause and sympathizes with the enemy; all such are traitors in their hearts, and if they remain for them to commit some overt act, for which they may be dealt with according to their deserts."

Though Mr. Douglas was always a member of the Democratic party, he never considered himself bound by its association to support measures which he believed wrong. His sense of right, his conscientious convictions of duty were with him obligations above all party ties. It was under this high feeling of honor and self-respect, and with an independence worthy of all praise, that he broke away from the political associations with which he had been always identified, and denounced, resisted and opposed, with all the resistless energy of his character and with all the earnestness of his eloquence, what he denominated the Lecompton fraud. There can be no higher evidence of his stern integrity than his support, in such a manner

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Indiana vs. Punxsutawney—New Club.

INDIANA, September 5th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following is the score of a match game of base ball played on Friday afternoon, between the Monitor Club, of this place, and the Forest Club, of Punxsutawney, resulting in the success of the latter club by one of a score.

FOREST.	O. R.	MONITOR.	O. R.
Torrence, c.	3	4 Barnett, c.	3 4
Allman, 1b.	3	3 Saltor, J. 1b.	3 3
Irwin, 2b.	3	3 Saltz, 2 s.	4 5
Gilleece, 3b.	3	2 Weir, 3 b.	3 3
Campbell (B. S. p.	3	3 Ray, lf.	3 4
Farrell, s. s.	3	3 Kay, rf.	3 4
Campbell, (R. C. f.	3	3 Weaver, cf.	3 4
Wise, lf.	3	4 Coleman e f	3 4
Hutchinson, r. f.	3	4 McClain, f. f.	3 4
Total.	27	31 Total.	27 35

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Forest.	0	0	0	1	9	2	6	5	9	31
Monitor.	2	0	7	0	0	0	2	3	19	35

Fly catches—Monitor 2, Forest 3.
Passed balls—Forest, 3. Monitor, 1.
Home runs—Forest, 1.
Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Frederick Schaffner. Scorers—W. S. Bair, Forest; J. B. Sansom, Monitor.

Club at Brady's Bend.

BRADY'S BEND, September 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A Base Ball Club has been organized at Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, and a couple of interesting games have already been played. The officers are: President, E. M. Sutton, Esq.; Vice President, Joseph Rinton; Secretary, Harry Sennbrath; Treasurer, col. W. D. Slack. Directors, Charles Winslow, Esq., Llewellyn Jones and D. Bowers. You will probably hear more of this club before the present season closes, as their practice on the last day certainly reflected great credit on those present.

The match game which was to have taken place in Erie on the 31st ult. between the Eckfords of that city and the Hygeias of Pittsburgh, did not come off, owing to the absence of the latter club. The Hygeias had accepted a challenge from the Excelsior Club, but owing to exacting business engagements were unable to put in an appearance. The Excelsiors, however, visited the ground, and as their opponents did not appear, they claim a victory and the trophy which accompanies it. The matter will probably be arranged during the season, and the game played.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Judge Mellon and Brown upon the bench, when the following cases were disposed of:

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Cash and Michael Hall, indicted for outraging the person of Amelia Kennewig (now Mrs. Cash), returned a verdict of guilty of assault with attempted outrage. The counsel for the defense then made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and the defendants were remanded to jail.

Henry Folk was arraigned on an indictment for larceny, on oath of David Boyd. The prosecutor resides in Indiana township, and alleged that the defendant stole a set of sheep from him, of the value of eight dollars. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Daniel McCain was then brought up on an indictment for assault and battery upon the person of William Swearingen. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, requiring the prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Conway, a lad of fifteen years, was placed upon trial, upon a charge of the larceny of a quantity of iron from Mrs. Olivetta Wharton, a resident of East Birmingham. The boy pleaded guilty to the indictment, and in consideration of his age the Court ordered his committal to the House of Refuge.

James Wright was indicted for larceny as bailee, the prosecuting witness being his father, Alexander Wright. The father alleged that he gave to his son one hundred dollars to take care of keeping, but the latter appropriated the money to his own use. He was found guilty. The counsel for the defendant made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The prisoner was remanded.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Devore *alias* John Potts, indicted for stealing one sheep from a farmer. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant married his sister, Celina Chambers, while he had a wife in full life. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. David Dailey *alias* Leasure, indicted for sheep stealing, was next called up. The defendant, who is a resident of Butler county, was charged with stealing nineteen head of sheep from a farmer in that county, and driving them to Allegheny, where he sold them. The prisoner has already been acting lessee, having not spoken a word since his incarceration, although he was possessed with a good voice before. When brought into Court yesterday, he either could not or refused to answer interrogatories. The case was then placed upon trial, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for two years in the Western Penitentiary.

John Scott (colored) was next placed upon trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery, Martin Baer being prosecutor. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant attacked him in the Tenth Ward, striking him on the head with a brick, thereby injuring him severely. The jury returned a verdict that the defendant was not guilty of the charge alleged in the indictment, but was guilty of a misdemeanor, in unlawfully wounding Martin Baer, the prosecutor. He was sentenced by the Court to undergo one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Dunn was indicted for aggravated assault and battery. The alleged offense consisted in the defendant striking a man with a cane while passing through the Eighth ward. The jury returned a verdict of guilty simply to assault and battery. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy6

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, September 7,—P. M.

The New York Gold market is weak, and the premium steadily receding. The rapid accumulation of the precious metal in the Treasury has a depressing influence on the market, and it seems impossible for the "Gold ring" to hold it up. They will be likely soon to "stand from under." It is said that the Treasury will in less than twenty days hold a hundred millions in gold. The quotation this afternoon was 145¾. Governments are a shade lower. Eighty ones, 110¾; five-twenties, 110¾; and the new series 108½. Ten-forties 98; Seven-thirties 106⅜; Michigan Southern, 83¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Fort Wayne, 103½; Erie, 70½; Chicago and Rock Island, 100; Chicago and North Western, 55½@56; Beaumont (old) 6 52; Gregory (gold), 185; Hoyman 63.

The market here is very dull, and brokers complain alike of the absence of investment and speculative orders. There is a steady flow of Government bonds from the country for sale by country banks and their dealers. All the gold bearing bonds are offered, and upon the first issue of seven-thirties there is a decline of three-eighths per cent. In State bonds and railway mortgages a small business. In the miscellaneous stocks little done, hardly enough to keep them in public notice. Business in railway shares is limited, and there is no disposition shown to make large operations in any direction. Money is offered at moderate interest, but fails to tempt speculation. The traffic of the roads continues to decrease as compared with the latter club. The Hygeias had accepted a challenge from the Excelsior Club, but owing to exacting business engagements were unable to put in an appearance. The Excelsiors, however, visited the ground, and as their opponents did not appear, they claim a victory and the trophy which accompanies it. The matter will probably be arranged during the season, and the game played.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Judge Mellon and Brown upon the bench, when the following cases were disposed of:

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Cash and Michael Hall, indicted for outraging the person of Amelia Kennewig (now Mrs. Cash), returned a verdict of guilty of assault with attempted outrage. The counsel for the defense then made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and the defendants were remanded to jail.

Henry Folk was arraigned on an indictment for larceny, on oath of David Boyd. The prosecutor resides in Indiana township, and alleged that the defendant stole a set of sheep from him, of the value of eight dollars. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Western Penitentiary.

Daniel McCain was then brought up on an indictment for assault and battery upon the person of William Swearingen. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, requiring the prosecutor to pay the costs.

James Conway, a lad of fifteen years, was placed upon trial, upon a charge of the larceny of a quantity of iron from Mrs. Olivetta Wharton, a resident of East Birmingham. The boy pleaded guilty to the indictment, and in consideration of his age the Court ordered his committal to the House of Refuge.

James Wright was indicted for larceny as bailee, the prosecuting witness being his father, Alexander Wright. The father alleged that he gave to his son one hundred dollars to take care of keeping, but the latter appropriated the money to his own use. He was found guilty. The counsel for the defendant made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The prisoner was remanded.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Devore *alias* John Potts, indicted for stealing one sheep from a farmer. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant married his sister, Celina Chambers, while he had a wife in full life. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. David Dailey *alias* Leasure, indicted for sheep stealing, was next called up. The defendant, who is a resident of Butler county, was charged with stealing nineteen head of sheep from a farmer in that county, and driving them to Allegheny, where he sold them. The prisoner has already been acting lessee, having not spoken a word since his incarceration, although he was possessed with a good voice before. When brought into Court yesterday, he either could not or refused to answer interrogatories. The case was then placed upon trial, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for two years in the Western Penitentiary.

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Heavy Hardware Market.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

Our city has long been noted as a manufacturing district. Below will be found the prices of a new article never before quoted in this city—we will call it Heavy Hardware. The manufacturers are Messrs. Lewis' Oliver & Phillips, of the Monongahela Iron Works, who have erected large and extensive buildings for manufacturing the articles named below. This branch of trade is rapidly increasing. The following are their card prices:

Carriage bolts, from one and one-quarter inches by one quarter to thirteen inches by five-sixteenths, $7 00@8 00 ₱ 100. Hot Pressed Nuts, square, iron rate. Hexagon, 5c advance. Washers, 3c rate. Machine Bolts from one and one-half inches by five-sixteenths to eight by three-quarters, $2 70@3 00. Tumble skeins, from two and one-half by eight inches to four and one half by thirteen inches, $4 00@12 00. Bolster Plates, from $1 00@1 12 ₱ 100. Tongue Irons, from $5 to 50. Lock Nest, $16 00 ₱ dozen. Pinn Bolts, from one and one-quarter inches by five-sixteenths to four by one-half inch, from $1 70@2 00 ₱ 100. Bridge Bolts from 20@30 ₱ lb advance on card rate of Bar Iron. Coach Screws, from one and one-half to eight by three-quarters, $2 00@19 00 ₱ 100. Screw Hook and Eye Rings, one inch in diameter to one half inch, 14@17c ₱ lb. Railroad Spikes, Bar Rolls, 8@9c ₱ lb. Coal or Bolts, 10@12 cent, off list. Barge Bolts, 9@9c ₱ lb. Usual discount to the trade.

Pittsburgh Price List of Tools.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

PITTSBURGH, September 8, 1866.

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS, &c.

One set complete 2½ inch joint and slab bar, $150.
One set complete 2½ inch joint and link bar, $100.
One set complete 2 inch joint and link bar, $100.
In pressed grades $25@100. Vise Swedges, $15. Band wheel swedges, $20@30. Pitman straps, $8@9 ₱ set. Sansom port irons, $15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 7, 1866

FLOUR—Was active and 25@50c better, with sales of white Winter extras at $11 00@14 00, and Spring extras at $8 00@11 00.

WHEAT—Also in active demand, and prices were 4c higher, closing at $1 02@1 04 for No. 1; $1 00@1 01 for North sides, and $1 72 for South side No. 2, and $1 00@1 02 for rejected Spring. Extra Spring sold at $2 05. No. 1 Red Winter at $2 25.

CORN—Was in good request and firm, the market for No. 1 closing at 81½c, and for No. 2 at 80c. Canal Corn was in fair demand at 86@88c for No. 1.

OATS—Were in better supply and demand at a shade higher prices. No. 1 closing at 39½@39½c, and No. 2 at 38@38½c.

RYE—Was steady at 62c for No. 1, and 56c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet but firm, with sales of No. 1 at 85c, No. 2 at 84@85c, and rejected at 75c.

HOGWINES—Were quiet and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Were a trifle more active, and sales of mess pork at $33 50@33 75, and city kettled lard at 20½.

SEEDS—Were a shade easier, with sales of flax at $2 42@2 75, and timothy at $2 75@3 20.

FREIGHTS—Were active at 9c for corn and 11c for wheat, to buffalo.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 145.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1866.

MONEY.

There is no change in dullness in money, and the market remains very easy.

THE GOLD MARKET

has been steady all day at 145@145¾, and closed at 145¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market is rather more steady but the demand is moderate. Prime bankers bills are quoted at 109½@110 at sixty days, and for short sight. France is steady at 5.15@5.14 for long and short.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were all firmly held with a better demand. The following are the closing prices: coupons, 1865, 108¾@108¾; 10-40 coupons, 99¾@—.

STOCKS.

At the last open board the stock market was a little firmer in the afternoon, but there was no marked decline. After call the market was firmer, and closed up firmly at the quotations.

Bennehoff Run, 700; United States, 53 50 75).

MINING STOCKS.

Columbian Gold and Silver, 13; Consolidated Gregory Gold, seller 3 1850; Cordon 400; Dunleville, 13; Central Gold, 18; New York, 24; Rocky Mountain, 750.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Money steady and unchanged. Sterling dull at 108@109. Gold without decided change, opening at 145¾, advancing to 146¼, declining to 145¾, and closing at 145¾@145¾. Coupons, 1881, 108½@108¾; Coupons for 5-20's, 108½@108¾; Coupons for 10-40's, 99¾@—. Five-twenties, registered, 82, 105¾; 5s of '81 coupons, 104¾@105. Tennessee 6s, 73½@74.

Cotton—Market nearly steady sales. The stock market opened strong, but declined a fraction. Prices improved at 10% after the first board transactions of yesterday. The sales were 30,000 shares. Reed—Quotations from all sources, which have passed into the hands of the Stock Exchange Committee, show that the price of new New York Central and Michigan Southern are 10@15 per cent. above the old quotations. Prices have declined about one per cent. Flour—Receipts and demand for export has fallen off materially, with sales of 5,000 barrels. Wheat—Receipts and demand light, and prices drawn out by high prices now ruling. Corn—Receipts continue very abundant. The requirements of the city are limited, and the speculative and accumulations of the fundists are a sealed letter to depress it. Oats—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Beef—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Pork—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Lard—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Whiskey—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Freights—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Coffee—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Sugar—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Molasses—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Rice—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Tobacco—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Petroleum—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Naval Stores—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Hides—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Leather—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Wool—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Whiskey—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Provisions—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Groceries—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Hardware—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Iron—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Steel—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Coal—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Lumber—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Shingles—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Lath—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Pickets—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Posts—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Rails—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Ties—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Poles—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Piles—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Timber—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Boards—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Planks—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Scantling—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Joists—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Studding—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Flooring—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Siding—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Ceiling—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Partitioning—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Wainscoting—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Mouldings—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Brackets—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Balusters—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Newels—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Handrails—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Stairs—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Doors—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Windows—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Sashes—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Blinds—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Shutters—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Frames—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Mouldings—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Brackets—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Balusters—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Newels—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Handrails—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Stairs—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Doors—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Windows—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Sashes—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Blinds—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Shutters—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged. Frames—Receipts and demand light, and prices unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Flour scarce and firmer, and tending upward. Whiskey firm at $2 51, free, and 31½c in bond. Pork scarce, firm and unchanged. Lard in demand at 19½c held at 20c. Gold 145.

Louisville Provision and Tobacco Market.

September 6.—Provisions—The market is steady with a fair order demand. Sales 20 tierces prime sides at 21½@21¾c; 10 casks shoulders at 17½c; 8 tierces do. at 18c; 5 do. at 18½c. Mess Pork—Sales 20 bbls. We quote mess pork at $34 25@34 75; prime mess $30@31; clear 32@33. Bacon—Sales 20,000 lbs. Shoulders held at 20c; sides at 25½c; clear 27½c. Lard—Sales 10 tierces at 23½c; 5 kegs at 24c; 5 do. at 24½c; 5 do. at 25c; 5 do. at 25½c; 5 do. at 26c; 5 do. at 26½c; 5 do. at 27c; 5 do. at 27½c; 5 do. at 28c; 5 do. at 28½c; 5 do. at 29c; 5 do. at 29½c; 5 do. at 30c; 5 do. at 30½c; 5 do. at 31c; 5 do. at 31½c; 5 do. at 32c; 5 do. at 32½c; 5 do. at 33c; 5 do. at 33½c; 5 do. at 34c; 5 do. at 34½c; 5 do. at 35c; 5 do. at 35½c; 5 do. at 36c; 5 do. at 36½c; 5 do. at 37c; 5 do. at 37½c; 5 do. at 38c; 5 do. at 38½c; 5 do. at 39c; 5 do. at 39½c; 5 do. at 40c; 5 do. at 40½c; 5 do. at 41c; 5 do. at 41½c; 5 do. at 42c; 5 do. at 42½c; 5 do. at 43c; 5 do. at 43½c; 5 do. at 44c; 5 do. at 44½c; 5 do. at 45c; 5 do. at 45½c; 5 do. at 46c; 5 do. at 46½c; 5 do. at 47c; 5 do. at 47½c; 5 do. at 48c; 5 do. at 48½c; 5 do. at 49c; 5 do. at 49½c; 5 do. at 50c; 5 do. at 50½c; 5 do. at 51c; 5 do. at 51½c; 5 do. at 52c; 5 do. at 52½c; 5 do. at 53c; 5 do. at 53½c; 5 do. at 54c; 5 do. at 54½c; 5 do. at 55c; 5 do. at 55½c; 5 do. at 56c; 5 do. at 56½c; 5 do. at 57c; 5 do. at 57½c; 5 do. at 58c; 5 do. at 58½c; 5 do. at 59c; 5 do. at 59½c; 5 do. at 60c; 5 do. at 60½c; 5 do. at 61c; 5 do. at 61½c; 5 do. at 62c; 5 do. at 62½c; 5 do. at 63c; 5 do. at 63½c; 5 do. at 64c; 5 do. at 64½c; 5 do. at 65c; 5 do. at 65½c; 5 do. at 66c; 5 do. at 66½c; 5 do. at 67c; 5 do. at 67½c; 5 do. at 68c; 5 do. at 68½c; 5 do. at 69c; 5 do. at 69½c; 5 do. at 70c; 5 do. at 70½c; 5 do. at 71c; 5 do. at 71½c; 5 do. at 72c; 5 do. at 72½c; 5 do. at 73c; 5 do. at 73½c; 5 do. at 74c; 5 do. at 74½c; 5 do. at 75c; 5 do. at 75½c; 5 do. at 76c; 5 do. at 76½c; 5 do. at 77c; 5 do. at 77½c; 5 do. at 78c; 5 do. at 78½c; 5 do. at 79c; 5 do. at 79½c; 5 do. at 80c; 5 do. at 80½c; 5 do. at 81c; 5 do. at 81½c; 5 do. at 82c; 5 do. at 82½c; 5 do. at 83c; 5 do. at 83½c; 5 do. at 84c; 5 do. at 84½c; 5 do. at 85c; 5 do. at 85½c; 5 do. at 86c; 5 do. at 86½c; 5 do. at 87c; 5 do. at 87½c; 5 do. at 88c; 5 do. at 88½c; 5 do. at 89c; 5 do. at 89½c; 5 do. at 90c; 5 do. at 90½c; 5 do. at 91c; 5 do. at 91½c; 5 do. at 92c; 5 do. at 92½c; 5 do. at 93c; 5 do. at 93½c; 5 do. at 94c; 5 do. at 94½c; 5 do. at 95c; 5 do. at 95½c; 5 do. at 96c; 5 do. at 96½c; 5 do. at 97c; 5 do. at 97½c; 5 do. at 98c; 5 do. at 98½c; 5 do. at 99c; 5 do. at 99½c; 5 do. at 100c; 5 do. at 100½c; 5 do. at 101c; 5 do. at 101½c; 5 do. at 102c; 5 do. at 102½c; 5 do. at 103c; 5 do. at 103½c; 5 do. at 104c; 5 do. at 104½c; 5 do. at 105c; 5 do. at 105½c; 5 do. at 106c; 5 do. at 106½c; 5 do. at 107c; 5 do. at 107½c; 5 do. at 108c; 5 do. at 108½c; 5 do. at 109c; 5 do. at 109½c; 5 do. at 110c; 5 do. at 110½c; 5 do. at 111c; 5 do. at 111½c; 5 do. at 112c; 5 do. at 112½c; 5 do. at 113c; 5 do. at 113½c; 5 do. at 114c; 5 do. at 114½c; 5 do. at 115c; 5 do. at 115½c; 5 do. at 116c; 5 do. at 116½c; 5 do. at 117c; 5 do. at 117½c; 5 do. at 118c; 5 do. at 118½c; 5 do. at 119c; 5 do. at 119½c; 5 do. at 120c; 5 do. at 120½c; 5 do. at 121c; 5 do. at 121½c; 5 do. at 122c; 5 do. at 122½c; 5 do. at 123c; 5 do. at 123½c; 5 do. at 124c; 5 do. at 124½c; 5 do. at 125c; 5 do. at 125½c; 5 do. at 126c; 5 do. at 126½c; 5 do. at 127c; 5 do. at 127½c; 5 do. at 128c; 5 do. at 128½c; 5 do. at 129c; 5 do. at 129½c; 5 do. at 130c; 5 do. at 130½c; 5 do. at 131c; 5 do. at 131½c; 5 do. at 132c; 5 do. at 132½c; 5 do. at 133c; 5 do. at 133½c; 5 do. at 134c; 5 do. at 134½c; 5 do. at 135c; 5 do. at 135½c; 5 do. at 136c; 5 do. at 136½c; 5 do. at 137c; 5 do. at 137½c; 5 do. at 138c; 5 do. at 138½c; 5 do. at 139c; 5 do. at 139½c; 5 do. at 140c; 5 do. at 140½c; 5 do. at 141c; 5 do. at 141½c; 5 do. at 142c; 5 do. at 142½c; 5 do. at 143c; 5 do. at 143½c; 5 do. at 144c; 5 do. at 144½c; 5 do. at 145c; 5 do. at 145½c; 5 do. at 146c; 5 do. at 146½c; 5 do. at 147c; 5 do. at 147½c; 5 do. at 148c; 5 do. at 148½c; 5 do. at 149c; 5 do. at 149½c; 5 do. at 150c; 5 do. at 150½c; 5 do. at 151c; 5 do. at 151½c; 5 do. at 152c; 5 do. at 152½c; 5 do. at 153c; 5 do. at 153½c; 5 do. at 154c; 5 do. at 154½c; 5 do. at 155c; 5 do. at 155½c; 5 do. at 156c; 5 do. at 156½c; 5 do. at 157c; 5 do. at 157½c; 5 do. at 158c; 5 do. at 158½c; 5 do. at 159c; 5 do. at 159½c; 5 do. at 160c; 5 do. at 160½c; 5 do. at 161c; 5 do. at 161½c; 5 do. at 162c; 5 do. at 162½c; 5 do. at 163c; 5 do. at 163½c; 5 do. at 164c; 5 do. at 164½c; 5 do. at 165c; 5 do. at 165½c; 5